

The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Poetry.

A MARRIED LOVE LETTER.

Your letter was received, dear John,
I write as you request,
And send the love-wings tidings from
Our little love-built nest;
We miss you sadly, night and morn,
That odorous Mr. Dent
Has called at least a dozen times,
To dun you for the rent.

You say it seems an age, my love,
Since last you went away;
But then it's quite a comfort dear,
To know the trip will pay.
We're saving every penny we can,
And living very plain;
I had my pocket picked last night,
While walking through the rain.

You count the lagging hours, dear,
That keeps you from my side,
For as you fondly say, the wife
Is dearer than the bride.
That Miss Modiste has sent her bill,
I know you'll be amazed,
I never got one half the things—
The creature must be crazed!

The children—precious little pets—
Ask daily for papa,
They all have had such shocking colds,
I called in Doctor Law;
He fears that Nettie's lungs are weak,
She seems inclined to stoop,
The baby has the rattle rash,
And Sammy, chronic croup.

And oh! mama and Mr. B.
Have had an awful fuss;
Of course she could not stay at Elm's,
And so she's here with us.
The girls have "given warning," love,
I don't know what to think,
Unless, as dear mama suspects,
They're both inclined to drink.

I'm feeling sad, and far from well,
But then I know, dear John,
A long home-letter, just like this,
Will cheer and help you on.
I'd like to nestle on your breast,
And have a hearty cry,
Pray don't forget the grocer's bill!
God bless you, love! Good-bye!

Select Miscellany.

THE EMIGRANT.

The car door opened, there was a rattle and a rustle upon the platform outside, and she came stumbling in. At the same instant there came in with her a ruddy-checked, blue-eyed boy, whose years were not counted above ten. She carried in her arms a bundle, closely and carefully wrapped, at one end of which a tiny face appeared, a diminutive copy of her own. Carefully placing this bundle upon a seat, she next dragged in a box and basket, and the strong odor of bilge water, such as ever pervades the steerage or between decks of the emigrant vessel, announced to the indifferently interested passengers that my fellow-passenger was an emigrant.

She was not more than thirty, was fair, and appeared as strange and timid as the antelope we saw from the car windows gliding over the plains. But no one spoke to her, no one presumed to claim acquaintance with this travel-soiled, weary-looking young woman, and as she sat on the next seat to my own, gazing wearily out upon the wide, bleak monotony of the plains. I observed several times during the day that her large, blue eyes filled with tears, and that the little boy in Scotch cap, knee-breeches and black hose busied himself in a vain endeavor to comfort his "mother." All this I observed from behind my book, which proved a medium of communication between my fellow passenger and myself. She had been looking at the back of the book attentively for some time, when she broke silence by saying:

"I beg pardon, sir, but can you tell me when we shall arrive (looking at an envelope) at Bijou Station?"

"To-morrow evening some time, if all goes well," I replied.

"Is the country out there as wild and sparsely settled as this, sir?"

"Yes madam, or more so. It depends very much upon the portion of Bijou you go to."

The ice being broken between myself and my fellow-passenger, she soon fell a victim to a professional newspaper interviewer, to whom she told her story.

"Yes, sir, I am from England. I left there three weeks ago. I observed you reading Dickens, and I took the liberty of speaking to you. Do I admire Dickens? Yes, sir, I loved him. I am a relative of his, and have oft times visited him at his place at Gad's Hill. I am from Gloster? Do you know Gloster? It is a dear old town. We lived just within the shadow of that great cathedral (a sigh). Oh, the dear old town! I expect we will never meet again. It is a great old structure, sir. You can read all about it in uncle Charles' last book, 'The mystery of Edwin Drood.' He describes our town just as it is. We all loved Mr. Dickens. I walked many times with him, in the grand old structure, for he made our home his home when he came to Gloster. He only lived ten miles away, and frequently came to see us while he was working on his last book. I observed you reading one of his works, and I made so free as to speak, for I am—oh! so very homesick and strange here! Did I come all the way alone, sir? Yes, sir. But it was wrong in me to attempt it. I think sometimes I shall give up before I reach my husband. But Charles is quite a man to me. You have no idea, sir, how clever and kind my little son has been to me, both on the voyage and at Halifax, at Baltimore and Cincinnati. How do I

like the States did you say? Oh, sir, I don't like them at all. I like the State of Cincinnati the best of any I have been in. I stopped at Halifax. It is a dull, cold, miserable place. They kept us three days at Baltimore to discharge cargo. At Cincinnati my luggage was smashed, and I had to purchase date boxes to pack in. They charged me a sovereign for them. I was detained one day at St. Louis—a nasty, gloomy, smoky place, is it not sir? At Leavenworth they refused to take my English gold for my hotel bill, and I was in great trouble and distress. Did I get my baggage all right? Yes, sir. There is 900 pounds of it. Why did I bring so much you say? Why, sir, my husband wrote me that he had got a perfect little Eden of a place in Colorado. Yes, sir, he calls our new home Eden, and I thought I would bring as many of the old things from home as possible, and I brought a box of tea, a barrel of sugar, several bolts of long cloth, some boots and clothing, and at least a hundred different kinds of garden seeds. We will be so happy when I get home. But, sir, (crying) I really think I never will reach home again. Three weeks travel all alone has nearly cost me my life.

"What is my husband doing in Colorado, did you say sir? He is sheep-farming. He was a tailor and gentlemen's furnisher in Gloster. We lived in one house nineteen years; my father kept the business before I married my husband. We were doing very well and getting rich, but my husband who had been a sailor when a boy, and who was born in Brazil, was always discontented and wanted to travel. In an evil hour I consented to sell out our business in Gloster. He took £5,000 with him and started for Colorado. His letters which he wrote from Colorado were very interesting; they were printed in our country paper at home. Oh, sir, if you only could know how tired I am of travelling, how lonesome I feel here upon these plains so many thousands of miles from my dear old home, you would realize how anxious I am to meet my husband.

The sun and the train rolled on Westward, and toward evening on the second day out from Kansas City we came in sight of Bijou. My fellow-passenger was all bustle and excitement; she had been half a dozen times to the glass to adjust her hair and apparel. The beautiful little boy in his Scotch cap, blue jacket and black stockings had his golden locks freshly curled, his rosy cheeks washed, and stood upon the car seat looking out of the window—looking for "father." "Oh, mother, I think I see father," said Charley. "No mother it is some one else. Oh, I see a coffin, mother; some person is dead. They are taking the coffin out of a wagon, mother. There it is mother; there we are past it now. Now we shall see father; we are home."

The train stopped. The weary, travel-soiled niece of Charles Dickens gathered up her parcels and her cloak, and stepped out upon the bleak spot called Bijou station. The passengers all interested in the talkative and unsophisticated pair of travellers, crowded to the windows of the car to witness the expected meeting between husband and wife. They saw it. While her baggage was being trundled out of the car she stood with her baby in her arms and her boy stood by her side, gazing eagerly among the rough clad ranchmen and plainsmen for the face which alone of all others she wished to see. A rough looking but polite ranchman stepped forward and with a clumsy bow and bashful manner, inquired who "Madam desired to see?"

"I want my husband, Mr. Henry Lester. Does he not keep a sheep and cattle farm near here?"

"He did, madam," answered the ranchman sullenly; "but he's rounded up his herd for the last time. There he is in that coffin; died last Wednesday night, and we're sending the body to Denver according to his last instructions. He died of congestion of the bowels, madam. Beg pardon, but are you his—"

He did not finish his sentence, but stepped forward to catch the falling form of my fellow traveller, who was carried to the car in a swoon. The little boy uttered a piteous wail of grief while I led him sobbing to the car which this wearied and travel-tired pair had left a minute before so hopeful and so happy. There were many wet eyes in that car just then, mine among the rest, as I held the beautiful boy sobbing to my breast.

I saw my fellow traveller twice again, once when she followed her husband to his last resting place, attended by one solitary carriage and four mourners; and again when, pale, sad and bowed with grief, she started with her fair haired boy upon her long journey back to the quiet seclusion of her old home within the shadows of Gloster Cathedral. [San Francisco News Letter.]

The Two Methodist Churches.

The feeling is abroad in the land that, somehow or other, the severed Methodist Church is to come together, and that there will be but one organization of this denomination.

People say, very plausibly, the Church split on the slavery question, and now, there being no slavery question, why not come together? It does look all right on the surface, and a perfectly easy matter for the Church South to come into the fold, but a deeper view reveals the "nigger in the wood-pile" again. He is not a slave this time, but, as a bone of contention his usefulness is in no wise diminished.

The points of difference are such that it does not seem possible for the severed Church to be brought together during this generation at least. In Tennessee and other Southern States where each Church, or wing of the Church, occupies the field, the antagonism is such that the advocates of a union of the Church under one head must be well-nigh discouraged. Those who hope for the reuniting of the great family of American Methodists, and expect it, lose sight of the real cause of the existence of "two Methodisms." The Northern branch of the Church in the South has gathered into its fold nearly two hundred thousand negroes. They have negro travelling preachers, mixed conferences, and mixed schools, to the extent of the material that will mix. The Southern Church has nothing of the sort. Their colored Church is a distinct organization, and there is no mixing in conference, schools, or communion. Is not this a radical point of difference? How is

it to be surmounted? There is only one way: the Southern Church must adopt the method of the Northern Church, or the Northern Church must adopt the method of the Southern Church. There is no half-way ground. Either the negroes must be taken into the body of the Church, or they must be organized to themselves. The Northern Church does one and the Southern Church the other. The Northern Church cannot yield this point, and the Southern Church will not yield it. Then how is there to be a union of the Church? There can be none until one or the other pass over to the position of the opposite, and this neither will do.

The Committee on Reunion, at the late General Conference of the Southern Church, at Louisville, had this to say on the subject: "Our Northern brethren have mixed conferences, mixed congregations, and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan. We could not adopt theirs."

This is the whole question in a nutshell. When the points of difference are so radical what hope is there for a reuniting of the great family of Methodists? It is the same negro in the same wood-pile that was there in 1844, and will probably be there in 1944. It would be refreshing if some national question could be sprung without having the negro at the bottom of it, and on top, and distributed through the middle.—H. V. Redland in the Cincinnati Commercial.

Hard Money and Hard Times.

The New York World seems determined to rend the Democratic party in twain by urging in every issue of its paper Hard Money as the one indispensable issue in the coming Presidential canvass. Nobody who is not for Hard Money, and Hard Money immediately, if not sooner, is, in the judgment of the World, fit for any position, high or low, in the Republic. That is the one absorbing issue of the day. Outside of it, there can be no virtue, no honesty, no patriotism—no nothing, that any decent man can consider or respect.

The World pursues this course, with a full knowledge of the fact that nearly the whole Democratic party of the Western and Southern States is a unit against its hard money dogma. What seems conclusive of the bad faith of the World in this matter, is that it is parading the resolution of a small meeting in Illinois, composed of Liberals, Republicans and Democrats, as the voice of the Democracy of Illinois. It may be that the Democratic money-changers in Chicago, have the same interests with the like class in New York. Those who have made their pile—whose property mainly consists in money, may everywhere be in favor of a policy which will appreciate the value of their own property—make every one of their dollars worth ten, by act of legislation. If these moneyed men are numerous enough, if they constitute the majority of the voters of the United States, the World may be right, and this may be a very wise party move. But if these money-men, outside of New York and New England constitute an infinitesimal part of the population, a sagacious politician will see and recognize the weakness of the position. The whole population of the West and South—excepting the half-a-dozen money-changers in each—is of one mind in favor of good and cheap money; and the conviction is as widespread and deep-seated as the desire, that a system of finance is practicable which will supply that abundant and good money. Every industry in the land is suffering for the want of such a currency. And that the many should perish that the few may be pampered is consistent neither with sound policy, justice, nor humanity.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Pen Portrait.

He dresses in black. His clothes are well made, and fit him perfectly. His only jewelry consists of a plain gold watch, worth about \$500, which he seldom disturbs from its place in his vest pocket. He loathes all unnecessary personal adornments. Three small, plain, linen covered buttons appear on his shirt bosom. No watch chain is visible. He wears a black beaver hat, which weighs half a pound less than the heavy, gray stove-pipe fashion ordains shall be worn this summer. His hair, of a reddish-gray, is neatly dressed at all times. His beard, which is more tinted with gray than his hair, is short and trimmed regularly, so as to be kept the same length all the year round. Where a cumbersome mustache ought to be, a hair is never permitted to attain more than a day's growth. He is of a slender, though compact physique. His complexion is ruddy and bespeaks the best of health. He always looks as if he had just left the toilet table. This man is seventy-four years of age. In conversation his keen blue eyes are never for an instant taken off yours. His face bears the impress of prudence, discretion, self-confidence, a calmness impossible to ruffle, and above all, of honesty and truthfulness. He never speaks loud enough to be heard ten steps from where he stands. Eavesdroppers cannot even catch the sound of his voice. He shakes hands with you cordially, and is politeness itself. His conversation is always couched in the refined language of the educated gentleman. He uses no slang. He is witty, and at times vivacious. He is no teetotaler; he drinks only at meal hours; his favorite wines are Johannisberg, Prince Metternich's private vineyard, the like of which is not easily found in this country; he is fond of sherry and Madeira; his wine-cellar contains probably the choicest collection of wines in America. This man's wealth is estimated at one hundred millions, made by him since 1834, in New York city. He has no children; he has not a single known relative on the face of the earth. He is the last of his race. It is A. T. Stewart.—Correspondent New York Commercial Advertiser.

On Growing and Fattening Hogs.

Whatever is worth doing, will generally pay to do well. The hog is universally raised by farmers, but with little care or judicious training for the ultimate end, is obvious to every one who has given the subject a thought. The following excellent remarks from the Live Stock Journal, we commend to the attention of our readers:

The hog is accustomed to a great variety of food. He will eat animal and herbaceous food alike—there is nothing that comes amiss to him and he thrives upon all. To select food for him, then is not the thing. Though you can fatten him on one kind of food, you cannot do it economically. Take what breed you like, and it is economy in producing the greatest result from a given amount of food—that is the point that gives profit in hog husbandry. The cheapest food, then, is to be sought, if it answers the purpose. By the cheapest we mean also that which accords with his nature, and which he relishes and thrives upon. Corn alone, though the great hog feed—made a specialty—is not the most advantageous. The exception to this is in the West, where corn is very cheap. But even here, other grain and feed added will produce a better growth of muscle and fat. All animals require a variety of food, and the hog is no exception. His appetite, then, will be satisfied, and all the wants of his system supplied. Grass in summer suits him; he revels in a clover field. Milk suits him all the year round, and assists a rapid growth. Milk contains a great variety of elements in solution, and is an aid to the digestion of the more solid food. He likes vegetables—they stimulate his appetite, not only for the vegetables, but for the more concentrated and richer food. Though a "hog" he is governed by the same physiological principles as other animals, and is, therefore, liable to disease—to many ailments; but most of these are caused by abuses in management. Where he is well attended to, and supplied with a variety of good food, he seldom suffers from disease.

HOW THE PIG SHOULD BE GROWN.
Milk, then, to begin with. Sweet milk first; then sour or skim milk with a little meal, (corn and oats ground,) or some other grain. We have found all of them good, and find the advantage to consist principally in selecting as a main feed the cheapest, whether that be corn, barley, rye, or some other grain. In addition to the milk and meal, a little potatoes or roots of some kind afford an agreeable dessert. Occasionally a handful of hard, dry grain will be relished. This petting exactly suits the hog's nature. Though a "hog" he will thrive best when he is treated delicately, changing his food to suit his appetite. He will now want grass in the season in lieu of roots and potatoes. You cannot give him too great a variety. He is especially fond of lettuce.

In this way he is not "forced" in his growth, but takes it on naturally, healthfully, pleasantly. There will be better pork, also a better hog throughout. He has thus far been growing. His fattening is yet to come, it will be thought. But this is a mistake. It is the great mistake or one of them, in the treatment of our hogs. The diet which has been begun and thus far carried out must be continued. You must grow and fatten your hogs as you go along, from his pig-hood up; grow him in all he will healthfully grow, so that when fall comes he will be in condition for the knife—to be put in better condition by increased proportion of grain—corn principally, and old corn at that—in his diet. Do not, however, omit the other aids entirely; it is only the proportion that should be changed. The health, the vigor, the strength, the appetite will then be continued. You have the sweetest pork throughout, nothing rank, providing always there is a clean pen and a pure atmosphere, a point that is too much overlooked where quality is a consideration. The animal will also breathe better and enjoy himself more in clean quarters, especially when cool and with access to pure water in summer. By nature the hog is not "dirty." He will wallow—so will a fowl—but it is not because he relishes mire; he seeks to be cooled, and water will do it. The fattening, then, is to begin when the growing does—at birth—to be increased as the killing period draws near, but only sufficiently so to reach the desired degree of fatness. This with some breeds, notably the Berkshire, can be done with but little extra feeding. For good, healthy pork, you must avoid over-fattening. An over-fat hog is a suffering hog, remember; and its carcass, which suffers, cannot have the excellence which a healthy hog furnishes. Strain at nothing; use regularity and care in feeding, and there will be no difficulty in securing profit as a fine article for the table.—The American Farmer.

A Mysterious Hermit.

In Greys Woods, near Hyde Park, there lives a strange person, who has long been known as "The Hermit." But little is known of the man, as he is very reclusive on the subject of his life. His name is James Gately, and he was born in Cheshire county, England, in 1805. He is well-educated, is accomplished in the arts of drawing and painting, and was probably sent to school at Eton. Twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago he left England. It has been ascertained, however, that he was not to return for twenty-five years. This is a mysterious point in his life which no one can explain. It is said that he fell in love with the daughter of some titled person, was rejected, and that his present seclusion is from that cause; but this may have arisen from his refusal to speak to ladies for several years after he voluntarily shut himself out from society. On arriving at Boston, "the hermit" plunged into the forest and built himself a hut under an overhanging ledge in the Pine Garden woods. Here he supported himself on game, which was then abundant, and devoted much time to the study of ornithology. Finally the advances of civilization led him to select a more secluded spot, and he purchased a little tract of land, his present position, and built a ten by twelve hut, which has been somewhat enlarged since.

Here this old man has lived all alone with his dogs and pets, of which he has had many; and although his time of exile has now expired, he seems to have no disposition to return to his native land. He has seen the town grow up like magic, and houses penetrate his very woods, but still he remains. He has a very fine collection of birds and animals, and his fame in the vicinity has been such that he reaps a harvest from their exhibition to the many who seek his door. This strange man evidently has some property in England, for he has several times received remittances of money through the British consul, with presents of valuable dogs from the same source. Many ornithologists have visited Mr. Gately, and it is affirmed that in various works upon the subject his views have been frequently entertained. There is a mysterious something which clouds the life of the hermit. He has excited much attention at various times,

and many have evinced a strong desire to know the story of his life, and the cause that shut him from the world for the last twenty-seven years.—Boston Advertiser.

Flannels in Warm Weather.

There is no doubt among military surgeons who have attended armies in India and the West Indies, and our American surgeons who were in the South during the recent war—there is no doubt among such men that flannels should be worn next the skin during the hot season quite as much as during the cold. Several of them have taken occasion to argue that it is much more important during the hot than during the cold season. In this opinion I fully agree. It is during the hot season when the skin perspires freely, that this most happy non-conductor should be interposed between the sensitive perspiring skin and the external atmosphere with all its changes.

During the cold season, when there is very little perspiration, if cotton, silk or linen be worn next the skin, and there be sufficient external garments, you will get on without sudden changes in the temperature of the skin—in brief, without that peculiar sensibility of the surface which the free perspiration of summer produces. The great value of flannel next the skin during the summer season is strikingly illustrated in the dress of babies. If, during the heated term, a babe has next its skin fine linen, for example, it must have outside of this, considerable clothing, in order to protect it against passing breezes, which will provoke a great deal of perspiration. But if the little one have one thickness of flannel, soft lamb's wool, (with no admixture of cotton) it will be sufficiently protected against the atmosphere, and the single garment will remain dry. In the other case the linen shirt is constantly soaked. Adults have precisely the same experience. If flannel be worn next the skin in every part, and the amount of clothing be very slight, there will be no chills or shivers, and the single thickness of flannel will be comparatively dry.

If a gentleman wears flannel pants during the very warm weather, and a flannel shirt, adding such bits of linen, in the way of collar, bosoms and wristbands, as his taste might suggest, and wearing over his shirt a thin alpaca or American silk coat, or perhaps, where fashion requires more, a vest of the same material, he will have the ideal summer dress. Woolen socks, with broad-soled leather shoes, or what is better, cloth or colored buckskin shoes, will make altogether as perfect a dress as can be suggested. Every man, woman and child, whether old young, sick or well, strong or feeble, should wear flannel next the skin at all seasons of the year, and under all circumstances I can hardly name a more important condition of health.

A South Carolina Negro Writes Home from Liberia.

We copy the following letter from the Yorkville Enquirer written by Solomon Hill, a colored man who went from York, S. C., to Liberia in 1871. Industrious colored people can get rich in Liberia:

"I have made one crop and am nearly done planting another, and I know if a person will half work he can make a good living in Liberia. I raised, last year, rice, potatoes and cassava, of which I had an abundance for my own use and a quantity for sale. I sold over 100 krones of sweet potatoes, 60 krones of cassava, and 50 krones of rice. Potatoes are worth 25 cents per krove; cassava, 18 cents and rice, half-cashed, \$1. My corn is now matured. I have sown a large crop of rice. I have made good corn here with no other work than the labor of planting. Of ginger, which is a staple product, I have this year planted 50 pounds. June Moore has planted over 100 pounds, which is sufficient for one acre, and will yield 1,000 lbs. of dried ginger, worth, in this market, 10 cents per pound. I have an orchard of 2,000 coffee trees. Sixty of my trees, planted in 1872, are bearing, and are now laden with coffee. June Moore has 1,800 trees, Joe Watson 800, Scott Mason 1,000, and nearly all of our colony are engaged in coffee raising. Coffee is worth here 18 cents in gold, 20 cents in United States currency and 22 cents in the currency of Liberia. Other articles rate about as follows: Calico, from 12 to 18 cents per yard; tobacco, 40 cents per pound; sugar, \$4 to \$5 per hundred pounds; molasses, 33 cents per gallon; bacon, 22 cents per pound; salted beef, 18 cents per pound; flour, 10 cents per pound; mackerel, 6 cents each; chickens, 25 cents; eggs, 25 cents; turkeys, \$5; ducks, \$1. Good milk cows sell at various prices from \$25 to \$40. I am better satisfied than I ever was since the emancipation, and am worth more than ever before. I have three good framed houses with shingle roofs, and neat boarding piling around my lot. The timber in use here bears a strong resemblance to brimstone as to color of the grain, and consequently has the appropriate name of brimstone wood. Wild game is plentiful including the ordinary cow, the seacow, deer, squirrels, &c. I have seen as many as a thousand monkeys in one drove. The meat of this animal is highly prized as an article of food. Tell Col. McCorkle for me that within five years, if I live, I will be able to send him 4,000 pounds of Liberian coffee, of my own raising, and it is the desire of myself and friends to sell him our crops and ship direct to him."

The deadliest foe to a man's longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which cannot be increased, but which may be expended or husbanded limits he has his choice, to live fast or slow, to live abstemiously or intemperately, to draw this little amount of life over a larger space, or condense it into a narrow one; but when his stock is exhausted he has no more. He who lives abstemiously, who avoids all stimulants, who takes light exercise, never overtaxes himself, indulges no exhausting passion, feeds his mind and heart on no exciting material, has no debilitating pleasure, lets nothing ruffle his temper, is sure, barring accidents, to spin out his life to the longest limit which it is possible to attain, while he who intensely feeds on high-seasoned food, whether material or mental, fatigues his body or brain by hard labor, exposes himself to inflammatory disease, seeks continual excitements, gives loose rein to his passion, frets at every trouble, and enjoys little repose, is burning the candle at both ends, and is sure to shorten his days.

Members Elect to the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1874-75.

The following list of the members elected to the General Assembly is considered correct. The names of other members will be added as fast as obtained.

SENATE.

1st District. Currinck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Hertford, Gates and Chowan, Wm B Shaw and Thomas R Jernigan, cons.
2d. Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Dare, Pamlico and Hyde, Chas Latham and Milton Shelly, cons.
3d. Northampton and Bertie, W W Peebles, rep.
4th. Halifax, John Bryant, (col.) rep.
5th. Edgecombe, W. P. Mabson, (col.) rep.
6th. Pitt, Jos B Sickeny, con.
7th. Wilson, Nash and Franklin, Chas M Cooke and Nick W Boddie, cons.
8th. Craven, Richard Tucker, rep.
9th. Jones, Onslow and Carteret, W T B Bell, con.
10th. Wayne and Duplin, D. E. Smith and John D. Stanford, cons.
11th. Lenoir and Greene, Josiah Sugg, con.
12th. New Hanover, Edward Cantwell, rep.
13th. Bladen and Brunswick, Cashwell, rep.
14th. Sampson, Edwin W. Kerr, con.
15th. Columbus and Robeson, W Foster French, con.
16th. Cumberland and Harnett, Geo W Pegram, con.
17th. Johnston, L R Waddell, con.
18th. Wake, Charles M Busbee, con.
19th. Warren, John M Paschall, (col.) rep.
20th. Person, Orange and Caswell, C E Parrish and George Williamson, cons.
21st. Granville, Richard G. Sneed, rep.
22d. Chatham, W G Albright, con.
23d. Rockingham, James Irvin, con.
24th. Alamance and Guilford, Jas T Morehead, con., and A S Holton, rep.
25th. Randolph and Moore, K H Worthy, con.
26th. Richmond and Montgomery, James LeGrand, con.
27th. Anson and Union, C M T McCauley, con.
28th. Cabarrus and Stanley, Dr Geo Anderson, con.
29th. Mecklenburg, R P Waring, con.
30th. Rowan and Davie, J H Clement, con.
31st. Davidson, Alfred Hargrave, con.
32d. Stokes and Forsyth, N S Cook, rep.
33d. Surry and Yaulkin, J G Marler, con.
34th. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, R F Armfield and R Z Loney, cons.
35th. Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, A J McMillan, con.
36th. Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey, J C Mills, D M Young, cons.
37th. Catawba and Lincoln, Maj W A Graham, con.
38th. Gaston and Cleaveland, Jesse Jenkins, Ind. con.
39th. Rutherford and Polk, M Walker, rep.
40th. Buncombe and Madison, J S McElroy, con.
41st. Haywood, Henderson, and Transylvania, T W Taylor, Ind. rep.
42d. Graham, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson, James K Love, con.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alleghany. — Field, con.
Alamance, Jas E Boyd, rep.
Alexander, J M Carson, Ind. con.
Anson, W F Smith, con.
Ashe, Squire Trivett, rep.
Beaufort, William A Thompson, con.
Bertie, Wm T Ward, rep.
Bladen, John Newell, rep.
Brunswick, — Bennett, con.
Buncombe, M Patton, con., W G Chandler, rep.
Burke, S M McD Tate, con.
Cherokee and Graham, — King, con.
Caswell, Thomas Harrison and Wilson Carey, reps.
Cabarrus, Paul B Means, con.
Caldwell, M H Barnhardt, con.
Camden, F N Mullien, con.
Carteret, Appleton Oaksmith, Ind. con.
Catawba, S M Finger, con.
Chatham, Jno M Moring, O A Hanner, cons.
Chowan, — Winslow, rep.
Cleaveland, Allen Bettis, con.
Columbus, V V Richardson, con.
Craven, Jno R Good, Edward II Hill, reps.
Cumberland, J C McRae, J M Jessup, cons.
Currituck, J M Woodhouse, con.
Dare, O N Gray, rep.
Davidson, S A Mook, M H Pinnix, cons.
Davie, Charles Anderson, con.
Duplin, A G Mosely, W B Wells, cons.
Edgecombe, Willis Dunn, W T Goodwin, reps.
Forsyth, Dr W H Wheeler, rep.
Franklin, T T Mitchell, con.
Gaston, W A Stowe, con.
Gates, R H Ballard, con.
Granville, H T Hughes, — Crews, reps.
Greene, T E Hooker, con.
Guilford, N Mendenhall, J N Staples, cons.
Haywood, Frank Davis, con.
Halifax, J A White, G W Daniels, reps.
Harnett, J A Spears, con.
Henderson, James Blythe, rep.
Hyde, A J Smith, Ind.
Hertford, Solomon Parker, rep.
Iredell, A C Sharp, A F Gaidier, cons.
Jackson, E D Davis, con.
Jones, J F Scott, rep.
Johnston, E J Holt, E Abizzell, cons.
Jones, — Stanley, con.
Lenoir, J P Parrott, con.
Lincoln, W A Thompson, con.
Macon, Jas L Robinson, con.
Madison, H A Gaudier, con.
McDowell, A M Erwin, con.
Mecklenburg, S W Reid, J J Jettin, cons.
Mitchell, Moses Young, con.
Montgomery, — Hardy, con.
Moore, A A Melvor, con.
Nash, W T Griffin, con.
New Hanover, W H Moore, H Browington, Alfred Lloyd, reps.
Onslow, John W Shackelford, con.
Orange, Matt Atwater, Jno W Latta, cons.
Pasquotank, J J Wood, rep.
Perquimans, J Q A Wood, rep.
Person, S C Barnett, rep.
Polk, — Garrison, lib. rep.
Randolph, H T Moffit, A H Kendall, cons.
Richmond, Platt D Walker, con.
Robeson, Dr M M Norment, N McNeill, reps.
Rockingham, W N Mcbane, John Johnson, cons.
Rowan, J S McCubbins, G B Bernhardt, cons.
Rutherford, EH Whisnart, rep.
Sampson, W H Bryant, James I McCallop, con.
Stanley, A C Freeman, con.
Stokes, Thomas Martin, con.
Surry, Wm Haymore, con.
Swain, T D Bryson, con.
Tyrrell, W W Walker, con.
Transylvania, Thos. Gash, con.
Union, Lemuel Presson, con.
Washington, G B Wiley, con.
Watauga, J L Green, con.
Wilkes, E Fote and T J Dula, reps.
Wake, — Page, L D Stephenson, Geo V Strong, Michael Whitely, cons.
Warren, Hawkins Carter and W H Williams, reps.
Wayne, Isaac F Dorth, J W Isler, cons.
Wilson, T J Eatman, con.
Yadkin, W B Glenn, rep.
Yancey, W W Profit, con.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to W. H. Howerton, Esq., Secretary of State, for a copy of "The People's Press" and for the use of the Register for the State of North Carolina. This is really a valuable book of reference and should be in the hands of every citizen of the State, who takes any interest in such matters.

The Result.
The result of the recent elections has aroused the animus of the bad white men residing in the South, who pander to the lowest appetites, wallow in the political filth and mire, and resort to all manner of means to keep up the strength of the radical party, with an eye to their own selfish aggrandizement, at the expense of decent Southern high-minded people. They have again by falsehood and misrepresentation, induced President Grant to send troops into South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, on account of some local difficulties, much to the regret of which could be settled by the civil authorities.

By order of the President the Attorney General has sent out the following Circular to U. S. Attorneys and Marshals:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, Sept. 4, 1874.

SIR:—Ontrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your district by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with the view of intimidating the peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and depriving them of the right guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9th, 1870, entitled: "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication," and to another passed April 20th, 1870, entitled: "An act to enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes." Also one passed May 31st, 1870, entitled: "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the U. S. to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, which, with their amendments, make these deeds of violence and bloodshed offenses within the jurisdiction of the General Government.

I consider it my duty in view of these circumstances to instruct you to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, arrest, and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, &c. To that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. Troops of the United States will be stationed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving all needed aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand of course that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of the law, but protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise and the enjoyment of the other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws as citizens of the United States. These instructions are issued by the authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

We clip the following from the Charlotte Democrat, which is to the point:

Hannabury, Sept. 1.—The negro who outraged a girl five years old near Canton, Pa., last week, and then cut her throat, was being carried to the Towanda jail, when he was taken from the wagon by masked men and riddled with bullets.

Why don't the Northern papers howl about this affair and demand that troops be sent into Pennsylvania? The miserable hypocrites cannot hope to make any political capital by misrepresenting and abusing Pennsylvanians, but they think their slanders of the South will help to continue the thieves and scoundrels in office.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: "It is certainly very unreasonable in the radical papers of the North to be charging the Southern people with hostility to the United States government, rebellions against the established law, and murders designs of a wholesale character on the negro race, simply because a few unfortunate disturbances have of late occurred in various parts of our country between whites and blacks, or negroes and negroes."

It is more than unreasonable. It is positively unjust and mean. That it is done for a political purpose everybody knows, and with all right-minded people this fact must deepen the villainy of the thing.

The whole South is charged with these disorders. The falseness and malice of this charge appears as clear as noon-day when we consider the extent and character of the conflicts or riots."

The Raleigh News says: The following is the list of the Marshals appointed for the next State Fair: Chief Marshal—A. W. Graham, of Orange. Assistants from the State at Large—W. B. Glenn, of Yadkin; P. F. Pescud, Jr., of Wake; R. B. Peebles, of Northampton. Assistants from the Congressional Districts—A. G. Moore, of Alamance; A. D. Jenkins, of Wake; I. F. Dortch, of Wayne; J. D. Williams, of Cumberland; A. H. Boyden, of Rowan; E. C. Grier, of Mecklenburg; W. A. R. Branch, of Beaufort; W. Lucius Faison, of Sampson.

Hon. A. H. Stephens has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the 8th Georgia district.

Senator John K. Conally, of Richmond, it is said, will go into the re-industry of the Baptist Church, of which his grandfather, John Kerr, was an eminent divine.

One half the town of Weininger, in Germany, has been burnt, rendering 700 families homeless. Loss \$30,000.

The fires in the woods in the counties of Atlantic and Burlington, New Jersey, have destroyed some 10,000 acres, and a few dwelling houses.

Fires are also raging near Egg Harbor and H. mouton.

There seems to be a drought prevailing all over the country.

Wheat is selling in Wytheville at from \$1 to \$1 10; corn, which a short time since was selling at \$1 05 per bushel, now only brings 80 cents, and it is thought will soon be down to 60 cent per bushel.

WAKE COUNTY.—The error in the Wake County Sheriff's election is said to have been discovered in the radical Raleigh Era office, in making up the official table for publication, nearly one month after the election.—a figure 6 had been put down as figure 1.

The old Board of Commissioners in Wake County, met, contrary to it would seem to law and decency, and declared Tim Lee, the defeated Radical candidate elected by a majority of eight votes.

HOMESTEAD IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the U. S. District Court at Greenville, S. C., last week, the question of whether a bankrupt who owed debts prior to the adoption of the State Constitution, could claim his homestead of lands under an amendment to the bankrupt act, came up for consideration. The Court after a patient hearing of the cases decided adversely to the homestead. The cases of J. M. Smarr, James L. McSwain, and Jonathan L. Sutton of this county, were heard upon this question, and the Court ordered their homesteads to be sold by assignee in bankruptcy on the first Monday in November. We understand these decisions will be appealed from.—Yorkville Inquirer.

It is stated that the Justice at Camden, S. C., who dismissed the Charlotte forger, Houston, after a partial hearing, was bribed by Houston. The Justice has had a hearing and been dismissed because of the want of legal proof against him.

Rev. Chas. F. Deems, formerly of North Carolina, pastor of the Church of Strangers, has accepted the presidency of Rutgers Female College of New York.

THE AMERICAN FARMER for September. This old-established farm paper is promptly at hand. We notice that it has this month absorbed one of its younger contemporaries, the West Va. Farm Journal. Its pages are filled with useful and sound practical information. No farmer, gardener, dairyman or stock raiser but would be benefited by reading it.

All branches of farm work are treated, but special attention is paid in this number to the wheat crop.

Published by Sam'l Sands & Son, No 9 North St. Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 a year; 5 copies, \$5.00. Specimens sent free on application.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Marsh J. Jewell has taken the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as Postmaster General.

Work for the Legislature.
The Convention question has absorbed so much attention that the duties of the next Legislature have almost escaped notice. The new members have an unexampled opportunity of achieving a reputation for themselves and of doing much good for the State.

We suggest the following as some of the things which ought to be done:

1. The amount of necessary legislation should be ascertained as soon as possible, and the earliest practicable day of adjournment fixed.

2. The debt of the State should be equitably settled, and provision made for its payment.

3. Special legislation should be rigorously avoided and general laws enacted, under which special grievances can be redressed and privileges secured.

4. The School Law should be remodeled so as to insure a more efficient system of public instruction—provided, always, that Northern fanatics fail to pass the Civil Rights bill.

5. Liberal Inducements should be offered for emigration.

6. The time for collecting State and county taxes should be changed to a later period in the year when farmers have gathered their money crops.—Clinton Reporter.

Hurper's Weekly this closes an article on the third term rumors: "We have no fear that General Grant proposes to make himself an emperor or a pope, but it should be well understood before any plans are laid that there would be a general and decisive uprising of the people against any serious suggestion of a third term."

AFRAY AT A CAMP MEETING.—A difficulty occurred at the camp ground at Helton, Ashe county, N. C., last week, between Mr. Harrison Perkins and a party of roughs, during which a man named Testament was shot, and seriously wounded, and Mr. Perkins was slightly wounded by a pistol shot in the wrist. A party of men commenced abusing Mr. Perkins, and finally Testament struck him, when Mr. P. shot Testament, the ball striking him in the stomach, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Mr. Perkins was shot by a man named Greer. These are the particulars of the affair, as we learn them from a gentleman who was at Helton when it occurred.—Patriot and Herald.

MURDER IN PATRICK COUNTY.—In Patrick county, a few days ago, John W. Gilliam killed Horran B. by crushing his skull with a stone. The murderer fled. He is about thirty years of age, about six feet high, slender, fair complexion, quick spoken, though rather slow of speech when excited, light Auburn hair, generally worn long, eyes blue and expressive, face rather long, flesh and smooth, and has very little beard.

Having gotten the old board of Commissioners to correct an alleged mistake in the count, Tim Lee, defeated Radical candidate for Sheriff of Wake, is charged by the News with attempting to bribe the County Treasurer, Capt. Albert Magnin, in order to make himself eligible to the office to which by his own acts of fraud and corruption in office, he has been rendered ineligible by the statutes of North Carolina.

The News says: We charge that Timothy F. Lee, former Sheriff of Wake county, now indebted to the county to the amount of over \$90,000, did, within the past two days, apply to the Treasurer of the county, Albert Magnin, and offered him a bribe of a house and lot valued at \$5,000 to receive to him for said taxes, Lee himself, who is insolvent, with other insolvents, being on Magnin's bond. Magnin of course spurned the offer. We are also reliably informed that Sheriff Lee made a proposition a second time, when he was accompanied by a member of the bar of this city, who added his exertion to induce Mr. Magnin to accept the bribe, and giving the lying and fraudulent receipt, in making these charges we are sustained by positive evidence, and call upon Mr. Magnin to give to the public all the facts connected with this disgraceful transaction.—Wilmington Star.

GRASSHOPPERS DEVOURING TOBACCO.—We regret to learn that these pests have attacked the tobacco in certain portions of the county. They are represented as being much more destructive than the horn-worms, and as defying all efforts to destroy them. The crop this year appears to suffer from all the ills combined which tobacco is heir to.—Hudifax Va., Record.

ANOTHER SCOURGE.—We learn that several farmers in Norfolk county, particularly those living in the neighborhood of Berkeley, are suffering severely from the grasshopper scourge. These insects have pretty nearly eaten up the clover crop, and have commenced on the fodder. It is thought that they will soon begin to work on the young kale plants.—Norfolk Virginian.

Senator Brownlow has written a letter to Truman Smith, in which he says that the effect of that offensive measure, the "Civil Rights Bill," will be "the destruction of the Republic in the South and the certain injury of colored people." Brownlow desires to defeat the bill and save his party.

FOR THE PRESS.
HOPE, IND., AUGUST 28, 1874.
As I often read with great interest in your valuable paper, communications from distant parts and frequently written by friends of my youth, I feel called upon, in return, to contribute a thought from this section, once called the Far West, hoping it will in like manner interest some of your many readers.

At present, the Moravian congregation, thro' the untiring energy and ability of their pastor, Rev. E. J. Reganum, have undertaken to erect a church edifice in conformity with the times, which will do credit to the very liberal committee appointed for that purpose.

So far, the season has been a good one, the third kiln of brick is on the way, the two already finished are very satisfactory. The size of the building is 48 by 75 feet and located immediately north and a little west of the old church. We were very fortunate in securing the services of able and experienced workmen, who have, at a reasonable expense, built us a most durable foundation, thirty inches thick, and of sufficient depth to make it, perhaps, the most durable of any in this country. The superstructure is of brick, two feet thick, under which are most durable granite waterables with suitable projection. The walls are already twelve feet or more in progress of erection, and in three weeks we hope to see the walls completed. I will not attempt a description of what it is to be; that may be subject of a future communication. One hundred and forty-five loads of stone were used in the construction of the foundation, but not such loads as the Dr.'s, in repairing the streets of Salem; ours weighed from 4,000 to 4,700 per load; 1,600 lbs. loads won't do in Indiana.

The other day, the illustrious George Patterson, formerly stage driver for Bland and Dunn, from Salem to Mt. Airy, who is a teamster by profession, saw fit to give our minor teamsters a pattern, and he, with two fine blooded horses, brought fifty-two hundred pounds of coal from the Railroad, a distance of five miles. If the Dr. would send for George, our loss would be his gain.

But to the moral: We have good roads, but do not possess the natural advantages that the good people of Salem do; our stone and gravel are far to haul, although fundsome at first, it is to the interest of any community to grade and macadamize the thoroughfares, and in a country where the material is so convenient as about Salem, and its citizens so enterprising, it is well worth their time to bestow a thought to the improvement of their public highways.

The crop prospect is reasonably good; wheat is considerably over an average in this section, although in the more northern portions of the State it will fall far short. Corn, though much injured by chinch bug and drought, will be abundant, to such an extent, that many of our enterprising farmers went to Kentucky several days ago to purchase stock hogs, where they found them abundant, and for sale; they found also large sections of country completely desolated by reason of the long continued drought, and many of the poorer families in a suffering condition. At this time many of our farmers have returned and brought back with them over two thousand hogs, mostly black Berkshire; they were in thin order, and their appearance was sufficient testimony that they had been in a suffering condition. Bartholomew county will fatten over ten thousand hogs this season for sale.

North Carolina I am glad to see, has resolved heretofore, politically, it is only a fore-runner, predicting the result of the present campaign in Indiana, and a happy future.—Both of our candidates for Congress are in opposition to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, is not popular in Indiana. The Press is always a welcome visitor of the Senate, and I would be much pleased if our people would appreciate it more.

Yours, L. J. R.

The Legislature of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty.
We promised our readers some account of the Legislature of 1880 as we learned it on the train from our much esteemed good friend and neighbor, Joseph Allison, ally, it is only a fore-runner, predicting the result of the present campaign in Indiana, and a happy future.—Both of our candidates for Congress are in opposition to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, is not popular in Indiana. The Press is always a welcome visitor of the Senate, and I would be much pleased if our people would appreciate it more.

Our conversation went from the session of 1860-'61 to the session of 1880 when Mr. David Fisher, who was Speaker of the House, and David F. Caldwell, Speaker of the Senate, and I would be much pleased if our people would appreciate it more.

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STATE ITEMS.

The Charlotte Southern Home, under the caption, "What Energy will Do," has the following which can be read with profit by many of the young men of the present age.

"At the outbreak of the late war, a German youth could hardly speak English volunteered in a Southern battery. He was as true as steel throughout the desperate struggle. At its close, without a dollar in his pocket, he married a rich girl, and began life on a rented farm of rather poor land. He made excellent crops every year, and now has a splendid farm of his own with every comfort around it. He has more conveniences and labor-saving appliances than many wealthy farmers have, and is ready to help with hand and purse, in every good enterprise."

What a fine picture, but the sober truth, as the people of Gaston, who know Mr. A. Farley, can testify.

What a different country we would have, if all our young men would show the pluck and energy shown by this man. How many idle away their time about stores and cross-roads, complaining that the freedmen will not work, instead of taking hold themselves. How many run to town to get into little piddling, unmanly employments, instead of battling manfully on their farms. If the grange does no other good than to make farmers respect their calling, it will accomplish a mighty work.

The success of a man without was once a real luck shows what might be done by the owners of the soil with the right pluck and spirit.

Two more factories are going up in Alamance county—both on Haw River. One is on the site of the mill of the late Chief Justice Rufin, and is owned by a company in which R. Y. McAden, C. W. Swenson, Jas. S. Boyd and others are partners. The other is near the Big Falls factory of W. J. A. Murry, and is being built by Capt. Jos. Vincent. Both of them are intended to produce both yarns and cloth.

The factory of the Messrs. Murray burnt last Spring, will soon be in operation again, the work of re-building being pushed rapidly on.

There will this soon be eight cotton factories in operation in this county. But there is room and there is reason, for twice as many more—Charlotte Democrat.

There will be a base ball match game at the approaching State Fair, all the clubs in the State being invited to be present. The prize will be a complete outfit for a club and \$25 in cash.

The following gentlemen, says the Eagle, are competing for the premium on model farms at the Cumberland Fair: Maj. J. Evans, Theophilus, Erms, N. McQueen, James Thomas and W. B. Dragoon.

A company has been formed to build a cotton factory at Springs Shoals, on the Catawba River, about 15 miles from Charlotte.

At Macon, Ga., the most important case on the criminal docket, was State vs. G. W. Sweeney, charged with the murder of a woman. It was a case of "not guilty" he entered and defendant was discharged.

The steam grist and saw mill of Mr. A. M. Peeler, about nine miles from Salisbury, on the river, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. Loss \$4,000.

Mr. J. C. Rowell, residing on the Cape Fear river, in Brunswick county, has a pond stocked with fish, and they will come at call and feed from his hand.

The Salisbury Intelligencer says: At a venture we assert that Mr. H. Howard, of this place, has a fine property and a number of some of them at 12 months old weighing over four hundred pounds apiece. Mr. Howard also has on his place a pair of beautiful, thoroughbred Berkshire hogs, which at five weeks old were the first prize at the State Fair held in 1873. Mr. H. will have these hogs on exhibition at our Fair, which commences on the 27th of October next. Let every farmer provide himself with good stock and pay attention to hog raising. It will pay.

A youth living near Washington, Henry C. Harbison, was attacked last week by four wild cats. He got away.

GENERAL NEWS.

A CITY THAT GREW FAST AND DIED QUICKLY.—A correspondent of a Boston paper says: "It is not only individuals who have suddenly fallen from prosperity and are scattered down in nothingness; there are cities of which the same can be said. Such a one is Pithole City, Pa. Within one month from the completion of the first house this city had a telegraph office and a hotel costing the owners \$80,000. In one month there was a daily press established, and in the next a theatre; in another month, another theatre, and then an academy of music. In six months there were seventy-four hotels and boarding houses; in seven months the city had reached its highest prosperity. It then had about 16,000 inhabitants, elaborate water-works, a city hall, and an expensive city government. Then occurred the completion of the labor-saving enterprise, the so-called Miller Farm line, by which the telegraph was sent off independent of the laboring population. At once 4,000 persons were thrown out of employment, while 2,000 houses became useless. This was the death-blow to Pithole. At once the hotels, the theatres, and the academy were closed, and the daily press gave up the ghost, whilst almost every one packed his trunk and moved out. Only nine families remain out of a population of 16,000 souls, while the railroad between Pithole and Oleopolis runs only one train a day, conducted by a single car, which is usually empty; but the company are obliged to keep running, otherwise the character of the road would be lost. They still hope against hope for better times for that unfortunate city, which, in only seven months, was born, full-grown, and died. The history of Pithole is a case unparalleled in history, modern or ancient. Neither Egypt nor Greece can give example of such rapid changes."

FROGS AS FOOD.—It is asserted that five hundred pounds of frogs are daily consumed in New York. They are chiefly caught in Canada, and are sent there in salt sacks laid flat upon the floor of the freight car, and containing each about a hundred frogs. An average of five per cent die in the transit. Each female frog is said to spawn over a thousand at a time, but not more than fifty in that number live to attain full growth. They are often eaten by their own species, or by birds and snakes. They are usually taken with the hook, but bite at it only when their heads are above water. A bait is often unnecessary. The frog-catcher frequently brings his hook under the jaw of the frog without creating alarm, and jerks its point into the flesh. He is then easily lifted into the boat.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—About 1,400 old folks participated in an excursion to Rockland to day. Scarcely any were under 60 years of age, and the three oldest were 108, 102 and 101. The latter walked about supported by canes and greatly enjoyed the amusements provided. There was music and dancing was participated in by many who had passed four score years. The day passed off without accident.

Brigham Young has filed his answer to Ann Eliza Young's suit for divorce. He says that his income is only \$5,000 a month, and that he has a family of sixty-three persons dependent upon him for support.

Six thousand dollars worth of pen-knives have been given to the clerks in the Treasury Department, probably as tribute of a grateful government to overworked and underpaid servants. It is to be hoped that this misappropriation of the public funds was made without the knowledge or consent of the head of the Treasury Department.

The Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of New York, reports the assessed value of real and personal estate in the city and county at \$1,154,000,000, an increase of \$24,788,000, over that reported at the same time last year.

THE ICELAND MILLENNIAL.—We hear long accounts of the various proceedings connected with the thousandth anniversary of the settlement of Iceland, and the celebration of the new constitution which was one of the chief features of the occasion.

A dispatch from La Crosse states that Minnesota is overrun with harvesters unable to get employment. One steamer brought four hundred, and every vessel adds to the number. They swarm from the cities to the country, and failing to procure work rob and steal.

According to the Catholic World there are at least 350,000 girls provided over by nuns of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and that at least 60,000 of these are poor children, educated free of expense.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have nominated Warren J. Woodward, for Supreme Judge and John Latta, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was offered for sale at Mobile, Monday, under a decree of Court. Three million dollars being the only offer bid, and that being less than the minimum fixed by the decree, the sale was adjourned until the first Monday in October.

It is stated that the French wheat harvest will be unusually abundant this year. Instead of having, as last year, to import wheat and flour to the value of £12,000,000, France will be able to export from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 worth of grain, and this not only means a large increase in wealth to the French farmers, but ought also to mean cheap bread in England.

Col. Mosby was arrested to prevent a duel between him and Colonel Payne. He was released on \$5,000 bail.

Strangers in our Churches.
No stranger should be allowed to come to our churches and depart without receiving a kind word and invitation to come again. I am afraid that many of us are in this matter at fault. Too often the stranger is taken no notice of, and he is permitted to go away without any word of welcome. This is a great mistake, even if not sin. Many a young man has been saved by a word of encouragement given him when entering a place of worship for the first time. A kind word to a stranger goes a good way. If those who have no regular place of worship are treated with Christian kindness when they come to our churches they will be likely to remain with them, so that they may feel at home in the house of God. It is our duty, as Christians, to win those whom we meet, to Christ, by all means in our power. We owe it to them as a matter of politeness. This is the best way to increase the congregation and fill up the church. Dwindling churches are enlarged by such means. In some churches there are hand-shaking committees, whose business it is to see all strangers, speak to them and invite them to come again. But it seems to us that every member of the Church ought to feel it was his duty, if possible, to greet those who come into the congregation for the first time, and let it be known that they are heartily welcomed. Many of our churches are but partially filled because very little effort is made to draw them to the house of God. There should be a drawing church as well as a drawing minister. The Gospel should go after and seek men, if they will not come after the gospel. All Christians should feel their duty not only to invite the stranger to the house of God, but also to treat them with cordiality and kindness when they do come. This may induce them to come.—Piedmont Press.

Sleeping with his Equal.
[From the Fayetteville, Ga., Express.]
A certain hotel, not a thousand miles from Fayetteville, recently had for its guest a sanctimonious looking Puritan from the batt end of Massachusetts, who took great pains to ingratiate himself with the colored people, and to still in their minds the odious doctrine of negro equality. The civil rights bill was his favorite hobby, and he took occasion whenever he had the opportunity, to whisper into the ears of all negroes that came within his reach that he considered them his equals in every way. The porter of the hotel is a burly negro named Joe, who is as strong and odorous as an African as ever imported a high flavor to the summer breeze, and the saintly scolding from Massachusetts had been using him for some time as a wheateen to sharpen his abominable theories on. But Joe is a sensible darkey, albeit he is not the best fellow in the world to rub one's nose against, and he has a pretty correct idea of a negro's place, which kept him from being led by his would-be white brother. Besides, Joe is attached to the landlord of the hotel, and as he is talkative and unbuttoned himself to his employer one evening, and related to him the incidents of his life, he said on the subject of Sumner's legacy and negro equality. The landlord was thoughtful a moment, and then exclaimed: "Joe, I'll give you \$2 to-morrow morning if you will sleep with that fellow to-night."

That night, the meek and unsuspecting white friend of the race of Ham was just settling in for a good sleep when he heard the room humming: "John Brown's body ain't a smouldering in the dust," and commenced shedding his clothes without further ceremony. The amazed Puritan started up in bed, his eyes standing out from his face, like a couple of door-knobs, and staring inquiringly.

"My colored friend, what are you going to do?"

Joe pulled his shirt over his head, gave a tremendous yawn, set a few thousand dollars aloft, and made a leap for the bed, screaming as he went: "Use give me to spend to night with my kyal!"

The horrified disciple of Sumner gave a yell that would have made a Pite Indian's hair curl, and he himself from Joe's perspiration, but Joe, curled up in bed, and with his head under the pillow, said to himself: "That's the best trick for the door with the candle appendage of his shirt floating like a summer cloud behind him, and fell into the arms of the landlord who, attended by a few friends, was enjoying the whole morning Joe received his money; but the saintly sneer from Massachusetts was not there to see.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.
Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to PAMPHLETS, ADVERTISING SHEETS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS, LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

White Wash Brushes.
A LOT OF SUPERIOR WHITE WASH BRUSHES Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store. May 21, 1874.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.
At Zevely's

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	115 a 1 25	Salt	170 a 1 80
Wheat,	1 35 a 1 40	" American,	0 00

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 a. m. to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8 a. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3:30 a. m.

Mount, by mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12:20 p. m.

Madison road, via Sedee Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 3:30 p. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7 a. m., due every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 9 a. m.

Walkerston mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road, Sedee's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Fairfax Creek mail, via Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7 a. m.; due, by 8 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Dried Blackberries, 9 cents per pound.
Dried Cherries, 20 to 25 cents " "
Dried Apples, 4 to 10 cents " "
Dried Peaches, 12 to 22 cents " "
Dried Peaches (4) Unpeeled 6 cents " "

Our attention has recently been frequently called to several occupations which might be made profitable in Salem.

Among others, it is believed that the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture would be more profitable if made after the more modern styles. Labor can be had at cheaper rates here than at the North, and we believe with the proper energy, arrangements could be made to manufacture cheap chamber, parlor and office sets of furniture at figures even lower than they could be brought here from the North.

A Cigar manufactory would pay well, in connection with the manufacture of Smoking Tobacco, and Snuff. We believe that encouragement would be held out, if the proper move be made by some of our young men, who are willing to go to work, and show a determination to succeed. Who will try it?

PINE HOGS.—We hear of a goodly number of fine hogs in this place and vicinity; and if we could induce some of our townsmen to take some of their fine hogs and pigs to the State Fair, we would almost venture to insure them a premium.

There is plenty of fine stock in Forsyth to create a sensation on the Fair Grounds. Who will compete for the premiums.

The STATE FAIR promises to be a grand success, and we hope the citizens of Salem and of the county at large, will prepare articles for exhibition. We know they are able to do it, and it should be a matter of county pride to have a good display.

PATRIOTISM is said to be quite numerous this fall, and as this is the first month of the gunning season, a good prospect opens for amateur sportsmen in our vicinity.

Driving and netting these birds should be discouraged by our farmers, as it causes their destruction on too great a scale.

Wild Turkeys are also occasionally heard of in the forest and less thickly settled districts. Scattering coveys of Pheasant are also to be seen in the glades and brushwood, and the Woodcock and Woodcock are also found in the marshes, creeks and ponds within a few miles of town.

Coal also comes in for a fair share of nocturnal sport, not to mention the "possum," as that game is more common.

The gray and red Fox steal through the thickets and deposit on the farmer's stock of poultry occasionally. There is fun enough here for those who like to range the "hills and dales" during the game season.

COAL.—A few days since we noticed several wagon loads of coal pass through our town. It was shipped to this depot from Richmond by the car load. If it will pay to ship from Richmond and then haul it home, why would it not pay to open the valuable mines of coal in Stokes?

SUNDAY last closed a series of Church Festivals, which were celebrated in the Moravian Church, in a very solemn and impressive manner. On this occasion the Church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the chandeliers elegantly draped with vines, giving the whole east end of the church, a truly beautiful appearance.

Rev. Mr. Oster very appropriately alluded to the floral decoration in the evening service. The music on the occasion was very fine.

On Monday last several families left for their homes in the Eastern part of the State, after spending some months at the Salem Hotel.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.—The Business Committee of this time-honored and excellent Society held a meeting in the Commissioner's Hall on Saturday last. A considerable number of new members were admitted.

The Society has been in existence over fifty years and has proved beneficial to its members in various ways.

PICKNICS.—The Picnic at Spanish Grove, in this county, on Saturday last, passed off very well.

There will be a Picnic at Doub's Chapel on the 4th Saturday in September.

DEPRECIATIONS.—Robbing orchards, &c., we learn, is becoming quite too common. We have had several apple and peach trees stripped of their fruit. If we may judge from the old shot guns that have been recently repaired, somebody might get hurt.

Mr. Linville's vineyard suffered considerably on Saturday night last, when he was from home.

Attorney-General Hargrave has delivered an opinion that the office of Judge expires on the day of election on which his successor shall be voted for.

SERENA DE.—On Monday night last some of our citizens were favored with some most delightful music, the serenaders being Singnor Domenico Mauro, Vincenzo Mauro and Pasquale Pasquelli. These musicians have been spending the summer at Piedmont Springs, and are here only for a few days.

On Tuesday evening the above named artists gave a Concert in Hege's Hall, which was well attended and very much enjoyed by all.

After the Concert was over quite a number of ladies and gentlemen remained in the hall and took advantage of the excellent music to "chase the flying hours with swiftly gliding feet," until we forgot the exact time.

Come again, Singnori.

MORE GRAPES.—A. E. Conrad, Esq., presented us with a basket of his fine grapes. Messrs. Craft & Sailor also exhibited to us their fine specimens of grapes.

Written for the Press.
O, Gladly They Fly.

[A tribute to the memory of JOHN NATHANIEL BLUM, whose quiet, christian life illustrated the peaceful pleasure of a religious heart.]

O, gladly they fly to the bosom of God,
Who have known
What a merciful refuge He always has been
To His own—
To those who have trusted Him fondly and surely,
To those who have loved him sincerely and purely.

O, gladly they fly; and the angels of light
Rob the grave of its gloom when the soul takes
its flight.

O, gladly they fly to the bosom of God
Who have said,
"I will cling to the cross where my crucified
Savior has bled."
Who have clung to that cross with a mute,
humble trust,
Looking back on the world as an atom of dust.
Looking up with sweet faith. O, gladly they
fly
To inherit their homes in the beautiful sky.

O, dark unbelief! blest are they who have
turned
From the doors of their hearts, for thou art a
guest
Whom to-day
May flatter and comfort with musical breath;
But where is thy hand in the hour of death,
When the waves of Eternity's ocean have
hurled
The frail ship of life from the shore of the
world?
J. H. B.
Washington City, Sept. 4, 1874.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—All the newly
elected officers qualified. John Blackburn has
been appointed Deputy S. C. Clerk. So when
we have business in the Clerk's office we will
meet with our old friend, as of yore.

The following are the Jurors drawn for Fall
Term of the Superior Court, kindly furnished
us by the Clerk:

FIRST WEEK.

W. A. Swain, Wm. Whicker, J. H. Fare, J. P.
Binkey, George F. Dull, Rufus Harmon, S. C.
Walker, Nathaniel Mock, Nathaniel Stipe, H. R.
Thomas, Eli Shouse, J. W. Linchack, W. A. Stoltz,
Nathaniel Pfaff, Cole Fulton, Lewis Hartman,
James Spach, Joseph Armfield, Isaac Petree,
John Chamberlin, M. H. Morris, Harrison Hold-
er, Daniel Smith, W. M. Vance, James M. Fulp,
Thos. Ketter, L. S. Crutchfield, John Reich, J. G.
Westmoreland, P. N. Hopkins, Jno. Lawrence,
Alfred Felm, Wm. Myers, Jno. Valentine Hege,
Thompson Smith, J. F. Grabbis.

SECOND WEEK.

W. C. Johnson, Daniel Crouse, Iverson Smith,
Frederick Beck, W. B. Tucker, Jacob Whitman,
Joseph Whicker, Fuel Fulton, F. M. Stafford,
Lem Davis, W. M. Marshall, W. C. Holder, John
Shoaf, Benjamin Hampton, F. L. Reynolds, Reuben
Waggoner, W. G. Glascoe, J. C. Martin.

There is no news from Sary as to how the
Judges are getting along holding court. It is
rumored that Judge Wilson is presiding.

EXCURSION.—The late R. R. excursion to
Raleigh, under the superintendence of our
young friend, C. W. Vogler, passed off pleas-
antly.

HARD TO BEAT.—A. Fogle, Esq., informs us
that he raised this year 125 bushels of wheat
from 5 bushels of seed in one field. In another
place one and a half bushels of seed yielded him
forty-five bushels of wheat.

FIRE.—As we go to press, Wednesday even-
ing, an alarm of fire occasioned considerable
excitement. The roof of Mr. Wm. Shultz's
Planing Mill caught fire by a spark from the
smoke stack, but was fortunately extinguished
before much damage was done.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT.
will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C.,
for the purpose of erecting an
Odd Fellows Temple.

The Grand Gift is the
Benbow House,
WORTH \$60,000.00,
GRAND CASH GIFT
\$10,000.00.

Real Estate Gifts, \$41,500
Cash, \$88,500

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.
Price of Tickets \$2 50.

AGENTS WANTED.
For further particulars, address the Man-
ager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.
C. P. MENDENHALL,
Manager.

**THE FOURTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,**
WILL COMMENCE AT RALEIGH,
October 10 and Close October 17, 1874.

\$12,000 IN PREMIUMS.
Finest display of Blooded Stock, Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c., ever seen in the South
will be at this fair.
Grand Military Display of elegantly uniformed
Companies from all parts of the South.
Trials of Speed daily. Machinery will be in opera-
tion on the grounds all hours of the day.
Railroad arrangements, both for exhibitors and
visitors, the best ever offered.
Send for Premium List.

R. T. FELDMAN, Secretary.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Streets.

We have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERGE.

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish.

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of the customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade

seeds.—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHUR

&c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot

get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy

Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock

whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Neuritis, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhea, Bells, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
&c.

POND'S EXTRACT

**LUMBER,
SHINGLES and BRICK.**

WE have now and expect to keep constantly on
hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a
large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER
of almost any size and quality, both green and dried.
We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES
and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.
We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to
build, with any material they may desire, in quanti-
ties large or small, immediately or at short notice.
PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD
WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.
FOGLE BROS.
Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.—224t.

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,
RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

WE have several tracts of land for sale, some well
improved, and others without improvements, and
embracing some good fresh tobacco land.
Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year,
which are in good order.
No cropper need apply unless well known, or re-
commended by responsible parties.
For further particulars apply to
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1874.—224t. H. W. FRIES

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well
improved, and others without improvements, and
embracing some good fresh tobacco land.
Terms easy to purchasers.
I have also several farms to rent for next year,
which are in good order.
No cropper need apply unless well known, or re-
commended by responsible parties.
For further particulars apply to
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1874.—224t. H. W. FRIES

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, MALE AND FEMALE.

J. D. HODGES, Principal.
Mrs. Dr. KERNER, Music Teacher.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will open
under favorable auspices on the 3rd of August, 1874.
The school is situated in a decidedly healthy and
pleasant village, on the Salem Branch of the North
Western North Carolina Railroad, 18 miles from
Greensboro, and 11 from Winston.
CLASSES FOR SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:
Tuition in English Studies, \$10 00
" Higher Mathematics, 5 00
" Languages, each, 5 00
" Music, including use of instrument, 20 00
Contingent fee, 1 00
Board, including fuel, washing, &c., \$8 00 to \$10 00
per month. Most satisfactory accommodations to
young men desiring to rent rooms and board them-
selves. For Circulars, address Principal,
334t. Kernersville, N. C.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DAN-
VILLE & W. N. C. DIVISION, AND
NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Sunday, July 20th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Charlotte	7:45 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
" Air-line Junction	8:15 "	8:25 "
" Salisbury	10:44 "	10:54 "
" Greensboro	2:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
" Danville	5:13 "	3:36 "
" Piedmont	5:25 "	3:48 "
" Burkeville	11:30 "	
Arrive Richmond	2:22 P. M.	11:04 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Richmond	1:38 P. M.	11:45 P. M.
" Burkeville	4:41 "	2:52 A. M.
" Danville	8:27 "	8:37 A. M.
" Greensboro	12:20 A. M.	11:15 "
" Salisbury	3:15 "	1:35 P. M.
" Air-line Junction	6:15 "	3:50 "
Arrive Charlotte	6:22 A. M.	3:55 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Greensboro	2:15 A. M.	11:55 A. M.
" Comp's Shops	4:00 "	10:00 "
" Raleigh	8:10 A. M.	5:31 "
Arrive Goldsboro	9:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.
Leave Greensboro, - - - - - 1:20 A. M.
Arrive at Salem, - - - - - 3:30 A. M.
Leave Salem, - - - - - 9:20 P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - - - - 10:30 M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5:40 P. M. con-
nects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train;
making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price
of tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro con-
nect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from
points North and South.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave
Richmond at 9:42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12:35
p. m., leave Burkeville 4:55 a. m., arrive at Rich-
mond, 7:58 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between
Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

To Advertisers.—Business men wishing
to avail themselves of the best advertising me-
dium in the State,—THE FARMER'S AND PLANT-
ER'S ALMANAC,—will please apply early at the
Bookstore in Salem.

VARNISH All in need of VAR-
NISH of a superior qual-
ity, can be accommodated
at ZEVELY'S DRUG
STORE, SALEM, N. C.

AT

ZEVELY'S.

SHADES.—A pretty lot of paper window
Shades just received at the Book Store.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Streets.

We have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERGE.

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish.

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of the customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade

seeds.—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHUR

&c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot

get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy

Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock

whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

**TIP
TOP
BARGAINS
AT**

**Spring Greeting,
1874.**

We call the attention of customers
and the public generally to our new
and very elegant

STOCK of GOODS

lately purchased in the Northern

Cities at greatly reduced

prices, and now

Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of
general merchandise, and will be offered
for sale at very short profits.

We call special attention to our
extensive line of

DRESS GOODS

in new and attractive designs, in-
cluding all descriptions of White
Goods; and to our full assortment
of Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas,
and Fancy Goods. Also to our La-
dies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES,
unrivalled for beauty and durability.

We have special inducements to
offer in many kinds of goods, and
Farmers and Mechanics, their wives
and daughters, can be supplied with
every useful article, at lower prices
than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, em-
bracing many new and useful articles.

We shall continue our endeavors
to win custom, and we tender to all
our friends grateful thanks for nu-
merous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.—18.

**THE
BOTTOM
PRICES**

SUMMER 1874 GOODS.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS CONSTANTLY ADDING
"TO HIS ALREADY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK" OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

AND CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SOME NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

**THE STRIPED QUEEN'S LAWNS, EXTRA FINE
MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, GENAPINE, SATIN
STRIPED GRENADES AND GREY
SULTANA** surpass anything offered
heretofore.

Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Chil-
dren's Shoes new styles.

Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., June 18th, 1874.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,

Have received their recent purchase of Goods, and their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

IS NOW

FULL AND COMPLETE

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

They tender to their many friends and customers their thanks for the

very liberal share of patronage hitherto extended to them, and solicit

them to call and see them again, and often

THEY BARTER FOR, AND PROMISE THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

FOR ALL KINDS OF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Ashland, the Home of Henry Clay, and Old Kentucky University, the site of several colleges. 32 Colleges in operation, with their separate faculties, 30 Professors and Instructors, with an average of more than 600 Students each session since the war. Fees very low. Good boarding from \$2 to \$8 per week. Sessions begin Second Monday in September. For catalogue or other information address, enclosing stamp, J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Ky. U. Lexington, Ky.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Next Session will begin Sept. 24, 1874. Healthy location. Moral atmosphere. Strict discipline. Thorough teaching. Moderate charges. Seven professors. For catalogue or information, apply to J. R. BAKER, Chairman of the Faculty, Davidson College, N. C.

RICH FARMING LANDS

IN NEBRASKA. NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. TEN YEARS CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 PER CENT.

Send for "The Pioneer,"

A handsome illustrated paper, containing the HOME-STEAD LAW. A NEW NUMBER just published. Mailed free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. S. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the first ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is most charming and soul-stirring, and is a true imitation of the human voice. WATERS' Philharmonic Vespers & Orchestral Organs in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone. Suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH or MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for YEARS. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW, for cash, or PAY CASH and BALANCE in MONTHLY or QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the U. S. and CANADA. A. L. LAMBERT, Director of Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 2567.

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POSTPONEMENT!

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

DAY FIXED

AND A FULL DRAWING ASSURED

Monday, 30th November, 1874.

LAST CHANCE

FOR AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 24th. But to a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

IS THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THE CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th November,

and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,

will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....\$250,000

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....100,000

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....50,000

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....25,000

5 CASH GIFTS, 10,000 each.....100,000

10 CASH GIFTS, 10,000 each.....100,000

20 CASH GIFTS, 5,000 each.....100,000

25 CASH GIFTS, 4,000 each.....100,000

30 CASH GIFTS, 3,000 each.....90,000

35 CASH GIFTS, 2,000 each.....70,000

100 CASH GIFTS, 1,000 each.....100,000

200 CASH GIFTS, 500 each.....100,000

500 CASH GIFTS, 100 each.....50,000

19,000 CASH GIFTS, 50 each.....950,000

Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash.....\$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets.....\$ 50.00

Half Tickets.....25.00

Tenth, or each Coupon.....5.00

11 Whole Tickets for.....500.00

22 1/2 Tickets for.....1,000.00

Persons wishing to invest should order promptly, either of the home office or our local Agents.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THOS. F. BRANLETTE,

Agent and Manager,

Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 6, 1874.

FOR SALE

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

C. A. SIMMONS OUT AGAIN WITH HIS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND OR

LIVER CURE.

For all derangements of the Kidney, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c., it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being the superior to any other Liver Medicine now offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail at ZEVELY'S Drug Store, at Manufacturers' prices.

E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

April 9, 1874.—16-12m.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR WHITE WASH BRUSHES

Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

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Family Bibles, Fine and Common,

at the BOOK STORE.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.

At Zevely's

HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best work," "full of precious thoughts," "truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and rapid sale unsung. AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen, wanted in every county; \$75 to \$100 per month. Send for circular.

ZEIGLER & MURPHY, 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE ADVANCE MOWER!

Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.

Warranted to give Satisfaction.

PRICE \$120.

THE ADVANCE MOWER is again offered to farmers of the Carolinas, as being the best adapted to the South, where a machine of any kind, to be efficient, must be built of strong materials, yet easy draft. The Advance Mower was built with these facts full in view, therefore to make a Mower both light yet strong and durable, the manufacturers of the Advance have saved neither time nor expense and have built the entire machine of iron enclosing all the gearing in an iron case, so as to exclude all dirt from the journals, gearing, &c. The Advance is no new and untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Sent for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

15-4f

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If not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of all the different Companies, and then select the one that is best. The best is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost less than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends can be and are greater, reducing the premium to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no stockholders to take the largest share of the profits. Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourself.

J. A. LINDBACK, Agent, Salem, N. C., Mar. 5, 1874.—10

CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND GERMAN CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.—6

FINE CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BROS'

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, GAIL OIL, SALT, SHOES, PRICES, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTERMAN'S, &c., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.—6

HERRINGS SAFES!

HAVE proved their worth in more than one thousand accidental fires, preserving a vast amount of property. Their superior is fully demonstrated in the case of FIRES OF CHICAGO, BOSTON, and PORTLAND.

30,000 FRANCES

HERRING'S NEW PATENT

CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES!

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Fire-Proofing, the above safes, as well as the drill. With Patent Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door and Patent Rubber-Packed Plugs. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

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March 12, 1874.—11-4m.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS.

AND ARE ENAMELED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irritation of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

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General Merchandise,

Largest Stock kept in the County.

SALEM, N. C.

Feb. 12, 1874.—7f.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and all seasons of the year may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NERVOUSNESS, &c., &c., &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

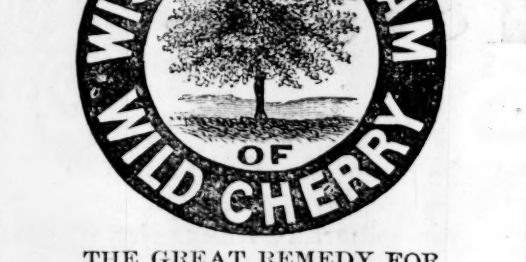
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[42.]



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

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HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS,

RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumery and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in future.

Call at the Store, one door above

W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874. 10-4f.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

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LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements to HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.



Dr. J. C. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters

Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect renovator and invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Disorders.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and their vitality is not completely exhausted. Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. C. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or Humors, Swellings, Eruptions, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c., &c. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bright's Complaint, Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Pulp-mills, Paper-mills, and Flour-mills, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Spots, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its exit. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.